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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
08/904,860	08/01/1997	HIROKAZU OHI	1232-4367	4593

7590 10/04/2002

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EXAMINER

DINH, DUNG C

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2153

DATE MAILED: 10/04/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

08/904,860

Applicant(s)

OHI ET AL.

Examiner

Dung Dinh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 August 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 and 41-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 and 41-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

As requested by Applicant, attached to this action is a printout showing the publication date (1996) of Deep's book: "Developing CGI with Peal".

Regarding the URL encoding discussed in the book, the discussion merely restates the HTML standard format for encoding parameters and values in a request to a WWW server. The method is well known in the art at the time of the invention. The rejection now makes reference to the actual HTML standard document (RFC 1866) instead of the book.

As per the argument regarding control information including identification of item to be control and service allowable range, the argument is moot in view of the new grounds of rejection below.

As per the argument concerning passing the data via HTTP message in the header and in the body of the message. HTTP provide only two places to passes data - in the header and in the body. Claim 28 recites passing data in the header. Alternately, claim 29 recites passing in the message body. One place work just as effectively as the other. Hence, the usage of the header or the message body clearly a matter of design choice. In any event, passing data via HTTP header and body is

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well known in the art as evident by RFC 1866 [see pp.45-47 section 8.2.2. and 8.2.3. "GET" and "POST"].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim 1, 3-10, 49, and 11, 13-20, 52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Sergeant et al. US patent 5,517,236.

As per claim 1 and 11, Sergeant teaches a communication method comprising:

storing a network address [address code] of an object site [surveillance unit] into memory [see col.5 lines 52-58 and col.6 lines 21-25];

storing control information for a respective image input means [camera] of said object site in relation of said network address [col.5 lines 52-58, col.8 lines 1-12];

an access control step of accessing said designated site [surveillance unit] using the address and control information

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[col. 6 lines 5-20], wherein the control information include an identifier [command word] for identifying an item to be controlled by the image input means [col. 4 lines 55-65, col.6 lines 18-20 and table 1].

As per claims 3 and 13, Sergeant teaches displaying received image information from said site [col.3 lines 65 to col. 4 line 9].

As per claims 4 and 14, Sergeant teaches generating control information according to manual designation [col.6 lines 30-52].

As per claims 5-9 and 15-19, Sergeant teaches the surveillance units is a video camera. Sergeant teaches angle sensor [col.7 lines 45-50], controlling the camera focal distance [col.8 line 52] and shutter speed [col.11 line 2].

As per claims 10 and 20, Sergeant teaches computer program readably stored [col.6 lines 19-20].

As per claims 49 and 52, Sergeant teaches the control is stored separately from the address [col.6 lines 5 to 25].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the

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subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2, 12, 47-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sergeant and further in view of WebCam+ and RFC 1866 "Hypertext Markup Language - 2.0" and RFC 1738 "Uniform Resource Locators (URL)."

As per claims 2, 12 and 47-52, Sergeant does not teaches controlling the camera over the Internet.

WebCam+ is a Web based remote control camera. The system has an online form for entering controlling command for controlling the camera's position and zoom remotely over the Internet and deliver capture image via a web page [see page 2 "WebCam + Is Born ..."]. The system improved the prior art by enabling remote control the camera via the Internet using a browser at a client computer.

Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply WWW technology as show by the WebCam+ teaching to the system of Sergeant because it would have enabled accessing and controlling the system over the Internet.

The WebCam+ article does not disclose the specific of storing the address and control command into a memory storage.

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It is known in the art that WWW request is URL encoded with the network address, path, resource name and optional parameters' [see RFC 1866 pp. 46-47 and RFC 1738 pp.2, 9-10]. It is known to encoded parameters within the path or resource name of the URL [see RFC 1378 pp.9-10 sections 3.3, and 3.4.1].

It is known that the encoded URL can be send via clicking on the form's "submit" button or directly type in via the browser address box. Is also known that an URL can be saved in storage as a 'shortcut' on the desktop or as a browser's bookmark entry for quick access at a later time by the user.

It is apparent, in Sergeant system as modified, that the address of the site is a URL on the Internet. Sergeant teaches PRESET storing control information for quickly control of the camera at later time. Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to save the camera control in a URL (with the network address and control values) in memory storage (for example via a shortcut or bookmark entry) because it would have enabled quick control of the camera to the desire position.

The steps of reading, accessing and transmission are apparent in the process of retrieving and submitting the bookmarked URL to the camera server.

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As per claims 21-22, they are rejected under similar obvious rationale claims 1+2 as above. The recited limitations are inherent in the process of storing and retrieving the command URL in the browser's bookmark.

Claims 23-34, 41-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blackshear US patent 5,111,288 and further in view of WebCam+, and Niwa US patent 5,544,046.

As per claims 23, and 30-34, Blackshear teaches a camera control system comprising:

reception means for receiving request of sensing condition of the camera; and processing means for performing control processing of the camera based on the request [col.6 lines 6-22, col.9 lines 12-20];

transfer means for transferring image information obtained by the processing means with status of the camera [col.9 lines 12-20: "azimuth and elevation coordinates in degree"].

Blackshear does not teaches the system being a server controlling a camera according to request from remote a client over a general network.

WebCam+ is a Web based remote control camera. The system has an online form for entering controlling command for controlling the camera's position and zoom remotely over the

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Internet and deliver capture image via a web page [see page 2 "WebCam + Is Born ..."]. The system improved the prior art by enabling remote control the camera via the Internet using a browser at a client computer.

Hence, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply WWW technology as show by the WebCam+ teaching to the system of BlackShear because it would have enabled accessing and controlling the system over the Internet.

Blackshear does not specially disclose returning information indicating service allowable range of the camera.

Niwa teaches to store service allowable range of a device (tolerance limits) so as to let the system to ensure the user input of control parameters within appropriate range and warn the user of any error. Giving the teaching of Niwa, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to provide service allowable range of the camera to the client because it would have improved the system by enabling the user to know the appropriate parameters for commanding the camera and reducing errors.

As per claim 24, the reference does not disclose control right. It would have been obvious to have control right in the

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system as modified so as to provide access security and to regulate requests from multiple users.

As per claim 25, Blackshear disclose showing the sensing direction of the camera [col.9 lines 12-20: "azimuth and elevation coordinates in degree"]. Hence, it is apparent that the system as modified would show service allowable range for the sensing direction of the camera.

As per claim 26-29, since the Blackshear system is modified by WebCam+ to operate over the Internet. Is apparent that the processing would be done via HTTP message. It is well known in the art HTTP message passes request parameters in the header [GET] or the body of the message [POST]. (see RFC 1866 pp.46-47 section 8.2.2 and 8.2.3).

As per claims 41-46, Blackshear teaches user controllable tilt, pan, zoom and focus. Hence, it is apparent that the request would have identifiers to identify items for controlling the camera [tilt and pan X-Y movement, zoom, focus, etc.]

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dung Dinh whose telephone number is (703) 305-9655. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday from 7:00 AM - 4:30 PM. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Friday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached at (703) 305-4792.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group 2100 Customer Service whose telephone number is (703) 306-5631.

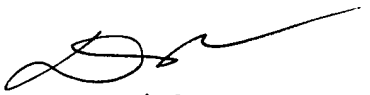
Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, DC 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 746-7239, (for formal communications intended for entry)
(703) 746-7240 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT")

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2121 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA, Fourth Floor (Receptionist).



Dung Dinh
Primary Examiner
September 23, 2002